

§ 95.175 Cooperation in sharing channels.

The station operator must cooperate in *sharing* each channel with station operators of other stations by:

- (a) Monitoring the channel before initiating transmissions;
- (b) Waiting until ongoing communications are completed before initiating transmissions;
- (c) Engaging in only permissible communications (see § 95.181); and
- (d) Limiting transmissions to the minimum practicable transmission time.

[48 FR 35237, Aug. 3, 1983, as amended at 53 FR 47717, Nov. 25, 1988]

§ 95.177 Responsibility for station operator's communications.

The licensee is responsible for all communications made by station operators in the GMRS system. (The licensee should be certain every station operator understands and complies with these Rules.)

§ 95.179 Individuals who may be station operators.

(a) An individual GMRS system licensee may permit his/her immediate family members living in the same household to be station operators in his/her GMRS system. They may communicate messages about the licensee's personal activities and about the licensee's business activities. *Immediate family members* are the:

- (1) Licensee;
- (2) Licensee's spouse;
- (3) Licensee's children, grandchildren, stepchildren;
- (4) Licensee's parents, grandparents, stepparents;
- (5) Licensee's brothers, sisters;
- (6) Licensee's aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews; and
- (7) Licensee's in-laws.

(b) In a GMRS system licensed to a non-individual, eligible station operators are limited to the persons listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section with the conditions listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section as follows:

(1) Only the following persons may be permitted to operate under the authority of a GMRS system licensed to a non-individual:

If the GMRS system licensee is—	These persons may be station operators—
(i) A partnership	Licensee's partners and employees.
(ii) A corporation	Licensee's officers, directors, members and employees.
(iii) An association	Licensee's members and employees.
(iv) A governmental unit ...	Licensee's employees.

(2) These persons may only communicate messages about the licensee's business activities. Employees of the licensee may communicate messages while acting within the scope of their employment, and only about the licensee's business activities.

(c) The licensee may permit a telephone answering service employee to be a station operator if:

(1) That employee only communicates messages received for the licensee to the licensee;

(2) The station equipment at the telephone answering point is not shared in any other GMRS system; and

(3) The station at the telephone answering service point is not interconnected to the public switched telephone network.

(d) The station operator of a GMRS system licensed to an individual may be a station operator in any other GMRS system if he/she has permission from the licensee of the other GMRS system.

(e) The provisions of § 95.33 regarding cooperative use do not apply to or govern the authority of a GMRS licensee to designate station operators in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(f) Except for emergency communications (see § 95.143), only persons specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) may be GMRS station operators.

[48 FR 35237, Aug. 3, 1983, as amended at 53 FR 47717, Nov. 25, 1988; 53 FR 51625, Dec. 22, 1988]

§ 95.181 Permissible communications.

(a) A station operator for an individual who is licensed in the GMRS (other than an employee of that individual) may communicate two-way voice messages concerning the licensee's personal or business activities (see § 95.179).

(b) [Reserved]

(c) A station operator for any entity other than an individual licensed in the GMRS may communicate two-way voice messages concerning the licensee's business activities (see §95.179). An employee for an entity other than an individual licensed in the GMRS may, as a station operator, communicate two-way voice messages while acting within the scope of his/her employment.

(d) A station operator for any GMRS licensee may communicate two-way voice messages concerning:

- (1) Emergencies (see §95.143);
- (2) Rendering assistance to a motorist; and
- (3) Civil defense drills, if the responsible agency requests assistance.

(e) All messages must be in *plain language* (without codes or hidden meanings). They may be in a foreign language, except for call signs (see §95.119).

(f) A station operator may communicate tone messages for purposes of identification or transmitter control in a control link (see §95.127). (The FCC treats a control tone as voice in this case.)

(g) A station operator may communicate a selective calling tone or tone operated squelch only in conjunction with a voice communication. If the tone is *subaudible* (300 Hertz or less) it may be communicated during the entire voice message. If the tone is *audible* (more than 300 Hertz) it may be communicated for no more than 15 seconds at a time.

(h) A station operator may communicate a one-way voice page to a paging receiver. A selective calling tone or tone operated squelch may be used in conjunction with a voice page, as prescribed in paragraph (g) of this section. A station operator may not communicate a *tone-only page* (tones communicated in order to find, summon or notify someone).

(i) A station operator must not communicate:

- (1) Messages for hire, whether the remuneration received is direct or indirect;
- (2) Messages in connection with any activity which is against Federal, State or local law;
- (3) False or deceptive messages;

(4) Coded messages or messages with hidden meanings ("10-codes" are permitted);

(5) Intentional interference;

(6) Music, whistling, sound effects or material to amuse or entertain;

(7) Sounds only to attract attention;

(8) Obscene, profane or indecent words, language or meaning;

(9) Advertisements or offers for the sale of goods or services;

(10) Advertisements for a political candidate or political campaign (messages about the campaign business may be communicated);

(11) International distress signals, such as the word "Mayday" (except when on a ship, aircraft or other vehicle in immediate danger to ask for help);

(12) Programs (live or delayed) intended for radio or television station broadcast (messages about news items or program preparation may be communicated);

(13) Messages which are both conveyed by a wireline control link and transmitted by a GMRS station (see §95.127);

(14) Messages (except emergency messages) to any station in the Amateur Radio Service, to any unauthorized station, or to any foreign station;

(15) Continuous or uninterrupted transmissions, except for communications involving the immediate safety of life or property; or

(16) Messages for public address systems.

(j) A station operator in a GMRS system licensed to a telephone answering service must not transmit any communications to customers of the telephone answering service.

[48 FR 35237, Aug. 3, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 4003, Feb. 1, 1984; 56 FR 13289, Apr. 1, 1991]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A TO PART 95— MAKING A CONTROL STATION POWER TEST

(a) A unit of the mobile station is brought to the control station or to a point within 402 meters (¼ mile) of the control station.

(b) The strength of the signal received at the terminals of the feedline to the antenna of the remotely controlled station produced by transmissions of the unit of your mobile station must be measured.

(c) The directional antenna of the control station must be aimed so that transmissions